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ARGENTINA-PROJECT (S200000044)

U.S. DEPT. OF STATE, A/RPS/TPS

Margaret P. Grafeld, Director

(X) Release ( ) Excise ( ) Deny

Exemption(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Declassify: ( ) In Part ( ) In Full

( ) Classify as \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Extend as \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Downgrade to \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Declassify on \_\_\_\_\_ Reason \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

NAÇÕES UNIDAS

PROGRAMA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO

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CASE HISTORYHead of Family

Surname and name : FERRANTE MAYER, Roberto Aquiles Jos  
 Date and place of birth : 10 March 1938 in Buenos Aires, Arg.  
 Nationality : Argentine  
 Marital status : Married  
 Profession : Teacher; Factory worker

Wife

Surname and name : BRUGO MARCÓ, Nina Isabel  
 Date and place of birth : 29 October 1943 in Parana, Entre  
 Rios, Argentina  
 Nationality : Argentine  
 Profession : Lawyer

Children

Surname and name : FERRANTE MAYER, Marcos Roberto  
 Date and place of birth : 10 February 1978 in La Plata, Arg.  
 Nationality : Argentine

Surname and name : FERRANTE MAYER, Andrés Roberto  
 Date and place of birth : 6 January 1980 in La Plata, Arg.  
 Nationality : Argentine

SHORT SUMMARY OF THE CASE

In 1968, Mr. Ferrante Mayer, who was then a Dominican priest, was sent to Tucuman to the Dominican convent where he joined the "Movimiento de Sacerdotes para el Tercer Mundo" (MSPTM) and the "Juventud Universitaria Catolica" (JUC). As of that date, Mr. Ferrante Mayer participated as speaker in various public acts in opposition to the national government and in support of the workers' vindications. As a result of this activity he suffered a detention toward the end of 1969. Upon being released, he left the Dominican order and joined the Bishop of Rafaela (Province of Santa Fe) who lived in Tucuman.

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In 1970 Mr. Ferrante Mayer extended his militancy in the MSPTM and JUC in the university campus and took part actively in the organization of the "Confederación General de los Trabajadores" (CGT) under the leadership of Raimundo Ungaro.

Simultaneously, in 1971, Mr. Ferrante Mayer began to work within the Peronismo de Base taking part in the union congresses and acting as speaker in public acts. That year his house was searched while he was not at home.

On 9 July 1972, Mr. Ferrante Mayer was detained by the Provincial Police and put at the disposal of the Poder Ejecutivo, being only released in January 1973.

After his release, Mr. Ferrante Mayer continued his militancy in the MSPTM until August of that year, when he left the priesthood and continued his political activity only with the PB. At the end of 1974, his house was raided by the Federal Police. On account of this, he established himself in the city of La Plata where he remained under cover and continued to militate within the PB until the end of 1977, when he left the party for political divergences. However, he continued his union participation in the factory in which he worked. Through many reports from Tucuman, Mr. Ferrante Mayer learned that he was being intensely looked for by the police.

In May 1970 Mr. Ferrante Mayer and his wife learned that the police were looking for Mrs. Ferrante, a lawyer who during 1964, 1970 and 71 worked as adviser for the workers who belonged to the CGT. In 1972 she was invited to advise and participate in the constitution and organization of the Juventud Trabajadora Peronista (JTP), which she continued until the end of 1974.

In 1975 for political differences she left the JTP and began to live under cover with her husband, abandoning all political activity.

In December 1976, Mrs. Ferrante learned through a cousin of the same surname that a group of armed civilians had inquired as to her whereabouts and had also gone to inquire at the homes of other relatives some weeks later.

In February 1980, persons who alleged to be from the Federal Police went to look for Mrs. Ferrante in her sister's home in the city of General



Conesa (Province of Rio Negro).

At the beginning of May 1980, through relatives working in government positions, the Ferrantes learned that their address was about to be discovered through the birth registers of their children in La Plata, and were advised to immediately leave the country. They arrived in Brazil on 10 May 1980 in search of protection.

Only the permanent resettlement of this family in a third country will allow them to begin a new life in all security and build a home for their family. Their prompt resettlement is most desirable.